Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,007. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 1798. PRICE SIXPENCE.

This Day is Published,

BY WILLIAM CREECH,

In one large volume, price 15s. in boards, a NEW EDITION, corrected and greatly enlarged, with several new and interesting PARTICULARS,

THE PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLES of the SCIENCE of BREWING, containing Theoretic Hints on an improved Practice of Brewing Malt Liquors; and Statistical Estimates of the Materials for Brewing, or a Treatise on the Application and Use of the Saccharometer.

BY JOHN RICHARDSON.

Hull—printed for the Author, and sold also by Messrs. Richardsons, Cornhill, London; T. Browne, Hull; and E. Peck, York.

Of William Creech may also be had, lately published,

The THEORY and PRACTICE of MALTING & BREWING, by a Practical Brewer, illustrated with a Plan of a Brewhouse, price 2s.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS,

AND

HAIR POWDER CERTIFICATES.

Stamp Office, Edin. August 29. 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That CERTIFICATES for ARMORIAL BEARINGS or ENSIGNS will continue to be given out at this Office, and the other Offices in Scotland, till the 24th September inclusive, *for payment of the respective duties of 2l. 2s. 1l. 1s. and 10s. 6d.* ONLY, as the case may require. After which informations will be received by the Solicitor, suitable rewards given, and prosecutions commenced for payment of the statutory penalty of TWENTY POUNDS Sterling—Of which all concerned are requested to take notice.

And as prosecutions must now be immediately commenced against every person in ARREAR of the HAIR POWDER CERTIFICATES, in order to prevent unnecessary trouble to those who may have lately changed their place of residence *in particular the Field Officers and Captains of the Army, Militia, and Fencible Cavalry or Infantry*—It is requested that they would take the trouble to exhibit their Certificates to the Office nearest to their present place of residence, as it will save their being called upon to do so before a Court of Justice.

ALEXR. MENZIES,
Head Distributor and Collector, North Britain

FORFAR-SHIRE MILITIA.

THE PERSONS FOLLOWING—*viz.*

In parish of Cupar-Angus.

James Adam, servant, Caldham.
Patrick Stewart, weaver, Barlock.

Glammis.

Robert Cargill, or Hill, labourer, Kinmundy.

Glenisla.

Thomas Irons, shoemaker, Derry.

Kirrymuir.

James Cooper, gardener, Kinnordy.
John Stirling, weaver, Balinshoe.

Farnel.

James Murrison, gardener, Kinnaird.

Stracathro'.

David Gordon, journeyman weaver, Stracathro'.

Dundee.

Robert Ritchie, weaver, Forebank.
William Scott, weaver, Todsburn.

Airly.

Robert Thomson, servant at Mains.

Balloted for the above parishes having failed to attend, or procure Substitutes, notwithstanding various intimations and advertisements in the newspapers and otherways, were deemed to have forfeited the penalties in the Militia Acts, and declared deserters—Therefore the above parishes are hereby required, within one fortnight month of this date, to procure fit and able persons to serve instead of said deserters, otherwise the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of this county will, on Wednesday the 19th day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, proceed to ballot for others in their places from the original ballot boxes, at the places following:—In the Council-hall of Forfar for the parishes of Cupar-Angus, Glammis, Glenisla, Kirrymuir, and Airly—In the Town-hall of Montrose for the parishes of Farnel and Stracathro—and in the Town-hall of Dundee for the parish of Dundee;—this makes it necessary for the parishes at large, and for those whose names are all undrawn, to endeavour to have the above persons apprehended, or to procure others in their stead, to prevent the ballot falling on those whose names still remain in the original ballot boxes.

DOUGLAS, Lieutenant.
JAMES WYLLIE, Clerk to the Lieutenancy.

Forfar, August 18. 1798.

FIFE AND MID LOTHIAN TRUSTEES.

THE Trustees for improving the Communication betwixt the Counties of Fife and Mid Lothian by the ferries of Inghorn and Burntisland—Leith and Newhaven, are requested to meet at Pettycur New Inn, on Tuesday the 18th September next, at ten o'clock forenoon,

AND,

The Trustees on the Turnpike Roads in Kirkaldy District, are immediately thereafter to hold a meeting at same place—of which this public intimation is now made by order of the Convener of the District.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Clerk.

Kirkaldy, 24th August, 1798.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE COUNTESS of HYNDFORD is desirous to preserve the GAME upon her estates in East Lothian, Lanarkmuir, in the parish of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, and in Leithenhopes, in the county of Peebles, hopes no Gentleman will hunt thereupon without a written license. The tenants upon the different farms are ordered to be attentive to this, and unqualified persons and poachers will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. Not to be repeated.

SIR ALEXANDER LIVINSTON's CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a state of the Interests and order of Ranking among the Creditors of the deceased Sir Alexander Livingston, Bart. with observations and objections on different interests produced, has been made up by the Common Agent, and lodged in Process, Office H. S. J. and it is requested that the agents for the different creditors, will, in the course of the present vacation, burrow up the same, and prepare answers to the objections, so as the whole may be advised early in the next Session. Not to be repeated.

Edinburgh, 27th August, 1798.

To the CREDITORS *of*
HUGH M'KAY, Coppersmith in Edinburgh.

AT a General Meeting of his creditors, held upon the 29th August last, in terms of the act, there were laid before them certain proposals on the part of Mrs M'Kay, relative to her interest in the estate of her husband; and agreeable to instructions of said meeting the trustee requests another general meeting of the creditors in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th September current, at 12 noon, in order to consider the proposals now made, and to give their decision thereon, and on any other which may then be submitted to their consideration.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

PART of the ESTATE of KINGERLOCH, situated in the Lordship of Morven, is to be Sold by public roup early next winter. Particulars will be soon advertised.

Meantime, apply for further information to Mr Keay, accountant; H. M'Donald Buchanan, W. S. Edinburgh; or Mr Donald M'Intyre at Callander, the factor.

FOR HAMBURGH,
—And Returns to Leith—
THE HAMBURGH PACKET.
JOHN ANDERSON Master,

A fine new vessel, purchased for the trade, will sail with the first convoy.

For freight or passage out or home, apply to John Scougall and Son,
Leith, August 20. 1798.

SPRING MADE CANDLES.

CHRISTOPHER ARMSTRONG and SONS, Dalkeith most respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, That they have on hand a Large Assortment of all the different kinds of CANDLES of the best quality and colour, which they are selling at last year's prices, and can recommend.

Orders left at Mr James Murray's shop, grocer, High Street, Edinburgh, or sent to the Company at Dalkeith, will be delivered in Edinburgh or Leith, free of expence.

Dalkeith, 3d September 1798.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Subscriptions in the Town of Linlithgow.

James Andrew, Esq. Provost of Linlithgow, from the funds of the burgh	L.	105	0 0
James Andrew, Esq. for himself		10	10 0
Robert Clark, Esq.		7	7 0
Bailie William Napier		7	7 0
Bailie James Watson		5	5 0
Bailie Alexander Leatmouth		7	7 0
Bailie John Gibson		5	5 0
Mr Alexander Kennewie		2	2 0
Mr Alexander Napier		2	2 0
Mr Alexander Mitchell		1	1 0
Mr George Cunningham		2	2 0
Mr Robert M'Culloch		2	2 0
Mr Andrew Speedin		1	1 0
Mr John Gibb		1	1 0
Mr John Lander		1	1 0
Mr Sebastian Henderson		1	1 0
Mr Edward Balmain		1	1 0
Mrs Findlayson		1	1 0
Mr John Lawrie		1	1 0
Mrs Sym		1	1 0
Mrs Liston		2	2 0
Mr James Harvie		1	1 0
Mr Thomas Aikenhead		1	1 0
Mrs Gillies		3	3 0
Miss Rule		0	10 6
Mr Robert Spence		0	10 6
Mr Alexander Hutton, merchant		0	5 0
Mr Andrew Hutton		0	2 0
Miss Nancy Mouatt		0	10 6
Mr Alexander Marshall, merchant		0	5 0
Mr William Marshall, flax-dresser		0	2 6
Deacon John Henderson, for the Incorporation of Coopers		5	5 0
Deacon Michael Gardiner, for the Incorporation of Wrights		2	10 0
Deacon John Spence, for the Incorporation of Shoemakers		7	15 6
Mr Robert M'Culloch, for the Society of Dyers		10	0 0
Mr John Gardiner, for the Society of Skinners		1	13 0
Mr Richard Falconer		0	10 6
Mrs Bowie		0	10 6
Deacon Thomas Fram		0	10 6
Deacon James Smith		0	10 6
Deacon John Henderson		0	10 6
Deacon Alexander Gardiner		0	5 0
Mr Robert Fram		0	5 0
Mr Robert Inglis		0	5 0
Mr James Buncle		0	7 6
Mrs Burns, schoolmistress		0	10 6
Deacon Elder,		0	10 6
Deacon Michael Gardiner		0	7 6
Mr Walter Goodlet		0	10 6
Mr Mathew Jack		0	10 6
Mr Thomas Brown, merchant		0	10 6
Mr Robert Meikle, wright		0	5 0
Mr John Dumbreck		0	7 6
Mr John Jack		0	10 6
Mr Robert Harvie		0	10 6
Mr William Wilson, shoemaker		0	10 6
Mr Edmond Anderson, jun.		0	2 6
Mr James Nimmo		0	2 6
	L.	213	2 6

Subscriptions in the Parish of Kilspindie.

Patrick Murray Thriepland of Fingask, Esq.		52	10 0
The Rev. Mr Anthony Dow, minister of Kilspindie		10	10 0
James Thomson, weaver		0	2 0
David Chapman, dyer		0	5 0
John Gardiner, weaver		0	2 6
James Eason		0	1 6
Andrew Miller, weaver		0	1 6
Laurence Gardener, servant to Mr Alex. Paterson		0	2 0
James Watt, wright		0	2 6
Patrick Imrie, tailor		0	2 0
Alexander Will, smith		0	2 0
Thomas Rattray		0	2 0
James Murray, wright		0	2 0
John Neilson, tailor		0	2 0
Thomas Kinnaird, servant to Alex. Paterson		0	2 0
William Taylor, ditto		0	0 6
William Kempy, ditto		0	0 6
Alexander Robertson, weaver		0	2 0
Thomas Jackson, servant to Mr Alex. Paterson		0	2 0
James Cameron, ditto		0	1 0
Patrick Murray, wright		0	2 0
Alexander Roger, weaver		0	1 6
William Johnston, shoemaker		0	1 6
Thomas Miller, flaxdresser		0	1 6
Patrick Anderson, weaver		0	2 6
Mr Robert Ferguson, farmer		0	10 0
William Ogilvy		0	2 0
Alexander Tod		0	1 0
Catherine Ferguson, servant to Mr Ferguson		0	1 0
Isabel Caderach, servant to ditto		0	1 0
Catherine Tod		0	0 6
Peter Bisset, smith		0	2 6
David Sim, weaver		0	1 0
Robert Edward, flaxdresser		0	1 3
David Brown, wright		0	1 0
Agnes Pirie, widow		0	1 0
John Doig, servant to Mr Andrew Souter		0	1 0
James Smith, ditto, to ditto		0	1 0
Alexander Davidson, ditto		0	1 0
Patrick Donald, tailor		0	0 6
John Donald, shoemaker		0	1 0
Robert Hutchison, weaver		0	1 6
Thomas Cant, farmer		0	2 6
Alexander Anderson		0	3 0
Patrick M'Dougal, gardener		0	2 6
Wm. Cameron, servant to Mr Robert Ferguson		0	1 6
John Donald, servant to ditto		0	1 6
William Galloway, weaver		0	1 6
Robert Thomson, flaxdresser		0	0 6
Peter Watt, servant to Mr Andrew Souter		0	2 0
John Ireland, servant to ditto		0	2 0
James Udney, tailor		0	1 6
David Udney, servant to Mr Dow		0	1 6
David Edward, servant to ditto		0	1 3
George Miller, farmer		0	5 0
John Kelt, farmer		0	1 0
George Hutchison, beadle		0	1 0
John Donaldson, weaver		0	2 6
Thomas Thomson, weaver		0	2 0
	L.	63	5 0

Subscriptions in the Associate Congregation at Myreside, Parish of Errol.

The Rev. Mr John Kyle, minister of said congregation		0	3 0
James Glass, weaver		0	2 0
Thomas Ritchie,		0	2 0
Gilbert Watson, weaver		0	1 0
	L.	0	8 0

Subscriptions in the Parish of Biliesdell.

Sir James Pringle, Bart.	L.	400	0 0
Lady Pringle		10	0 0
Miss Pringle		2	0 0
Miss Eliza Pringle		2	0 0
Miss Margaret Pringle		2	0 0
Miss Mary Pringle		2	0 0
The Rev. Mr Scott, (including assessed taxes)		4	4 0

Sir James Pringle's Tenants and Cottars.

Mr Ja. Hogarth	L.	5	5 0	Betty Trotter		0	1 0
Alex. Linen		1	1 0	Ja. Fraser		0	5 0
Wm. White, sen.		0	5 0	Jo. Broomfield		0	5 0
Jo. Hislop, sen.		0	2 0	Wm. Crosbie		0	2 6
So. Aitchison		0	1 0	Marg. Gray		0	1 0
Wm. Imrie		0	5 0	Agnes Balmur		0	1 0
Mr Ja. Dickson, schoolmaster		0	10 0	Christian Wilson		0	1 0
Ro. Middlemiss		0	2 0	And. Knox		0	2 0
Philip Hardy		0	4 0	Tho. Knox		0	2 0
Marg. White		0	1 0	Jo. Paterson, dyer		0	2 6
Widow Black		0	1 0	Wm. Gray		0	5 0
J. Paterson, thatcher		0	4 0	Ja. Mill		0	2 6
Ja. Whitby		0	2 0	Ro. Thomson		0	2 0
Tho. Hogg		0	2 0	Ro. Wilson		0	2 0
Jo. Stevenson		0	5 0	Jo. Guthrie, jun.		0	1 0
Widow Hardie		0	1 0	Ja. Moffat		0	1 0
Geo. Kerr		0	2 0	Isobel Alexander		0	1 0
Ro. Sudden		0	2 0	Jo. Hislop, jun.		0	1 0
Wm. Wilson		0	2 0	Ja. Guthrie, sen.		0	0 6
Jo. Codcleugh		0	1 0	Tho. Underwood		0	2 6
Ann Fairbairn		0	1 0	Rev. Mr Greig		1	1 0
Ja. Gray		0	1 0	Jo. Dodds		0	5 0
Eliz. Paterson		0	2 0	Tho. Keir		0	2 0
Mr Rich. Hewat		2	0 0	Miss Waddel		1	1 0
Mrs Nichs		0	2 0	Marg. Middlemiss		0	2 0
Jo. Wood		0	5 0	Agnes Laidlaw		0	1 0
And. Carle		0	2 0	Janet Hunter		0	1 0
Ja. Haymer		0	8 0	Cath. Grahamslaw		0	1 0
Geo. Currie		0	2 6	Christian Rae		0	1 0
Ro. Knox		0	2 6	Ja. Babptie		0	2 0
Isobel Bryson		0	2 6	Ja. Anderson		0	2 0
Bettie Currie		0	2 6	Ja. Rae, labourer		0	1 6
Tho. Rae		0	2 0	Janet Scott		0	1 0
Ja. Rae, hind		0	2 0	Ja. Foord		0	5 0
Agnes Hogg		0	2 0	Wm. White, sen.		0	5 0
Miss J. Hogarth		2	2 0	Jo. Smeaton, jun.		0	1 0
Isobel Hall		0	1 0	Marg. Wood		0	2 0
Marg. Currie		0	2 0	Mr Geo. Mills		1	1 0
Geo Davidson		0	2 0	Tho. Mills		0	10 0
Adam Kerr		0	2 0	Mr Wm. Downie		1	10 0
Agnes Hardie		0	1 0	Nelly Kinghorn		0	1 0
Isobel Aitchison		0	1 0	Jo. Imrie		0	2 6
Mr Peter Simpson		0	10 0				
Mrs Liddel		0	5 0		L.	447	11 6
Wm. Aitchison		0	5 0				

ELEGANT HOUSE IN ST ANDREW's SQUARE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 20th day of September next, at two o'clock,

THAT ELEGANT and COMMODIOUS HOUSE, south side of St Andrew's Square, No. 5. built by the late Alexander Wight, Esq. Advocate, presently possessed by the Viscount Arbuthnot, containing fifteen fire rooms, besides kitchen, garrets, and cellars, within the house—as also, five cellars or vaults under the pavement in front of the sunk area, an inclosed garden or area behind the house, washing house and laundry, with a stable for six horses, chaise-house, and hay loft fronting Meuse Lane; the whole finished in a very substantial manner, and in complete repair. Entry at Martinmas.

Applications may be made to Alexander Youngson, writer to the signet, in whose hands are the title deeds and articles of roup—or to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

The house will be shewn by the servants on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 20th of November next, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS of PITNAMOON, DRONACHMYRE, and Part of GALLOWHILLOCK, being Parts of the Barony of PHESDO, lying within the parishes of Fordoun and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine.

These lands consist of about 360 acres arable, 70 of pasture, and 58 of muir, on which there is a thriving plantation of 25 acres. About one-third of the property is let upon leases of moderate endurance, at a rent of 90l. on the expiry of which a considerable rise of rent will be obtained—and the proprietor has lately, at a great price, purchased up the lease on the rest of the property, being a farm of 220 acres arable, besides pasture, to which a purchaser will have access at Martinmas 1799. On this farm there is a good farm-house, lately built, with suitable offices, and it may be readily let at above 200l. per annum.

These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 396l. Scots—A purchaser, if he inclines, may have as much more of superiority as will make up a freehold qualification. The public burdens are moderate, and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhausted.

John Gore will shew the marches, and Mr Johnston at Pitnamoon will give any information that may be required to any person desirous of viewing the grounds; and for further particulars apply to Maxwell Gordon and John Morison, writers to the signet.

LANDS FOR SALE IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

To be SOLD by warrant of the Court of Session, by public auction, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday 29th November next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of LOCHBUY, in Argyllshire, holding of the Crown, at least so much thereof as shall be necessary for paying the debts of the late John M'Laine, Esq. and the deceased Captain Archibald M'Laine, formerly of Lochbuy.

These lands are situated in the Island of Mull, and shire of Argyle. They consist of upwards of 44,000 Scots acres, and will be exposed in the following lots:

LOT I.—Tapul, Coilemore, Scobul, Tiroran, Knockroy, Camus, and Shiconnell, with the Miln thereof.

LOT II.—Collachelly, Kilbeg, Gruline, Torlochan, and Gedderlie, Bentilla, comprehending Leadery, Bradilmultach, Brildidugh, Tomslea, and Corrygarrain.

LOT III.—Scallastle, Garmony, Liderkle, Fishnish, Baliameonoch, Corrynahenoch, with the Mill thereof, Letter, Pennygown, Corrachie, Rohill, and Darrynaninglé.

LOT IV.—Moy, Cameront, Glenbyre, and Inhilgart, Derinaculen, and Rossal, Beinag, Kinlochspeive, Laggan, Descaig, and Glendibidel, Barichendroman, Garmonyroich, Drimnatyne, Crogan, and Irridale.

N. B.—As much Superiority will be added to each of the above lots as will afford a freehold qualification.

On lot 4th, besides the Castle of Moy, there is a large convenient Mansion-house lately built, with suitable offices, and a well stocked garden, most delightfully situated at the extremity of the bay of Lochbuy.

Lots 1 and 3 will be exposed either in one lot or in separate lots, as purchasers may appear.

As the most of this estate is at present out of lease, and very improvable, a great addition of rent may be expected upon granting leases. The extent of the arable and improveable land is distinctly pointed out by a late survey of the estate. The whole of it is pleasantly situated, has many excellent situations for mansion-houses, and abounds with game and fishing of all kinds. And there are natural woods upon the property, and planted wood at Moy and Scalasdale, at which last mentioned place there is likewise a good Garden, containing fruit trees.

For particulars application may be made to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Laine at Moy, by Achnacraig, or to Mr Campbell, W. S. St James's Square, who will shew the plans and surveys of the estate, give any other information that may be necessary.

HERRING BARRELS & SALT FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the house of Mr John Rose, vintner in Bo-ness, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 14th September curt.

ABOUT 1500 New HERRING BARRELS of the best quality—750 Bushels Foreign GREAT SALT—and 3500 Bushels Old Liverpool SMALL SALT. At same time will be Let the COOPERAGE and LARGE YARD fitted with Shades for Curing Herrings, Cellars for Storing Salt, a well-aired Loft of 91 feet long, and sundry other Conveniencies lately occupied by Robert Weir and Co. at the east end of Bo-ness.

For particulars, apply to Robert Weir.

Bo-ness, 7th August 1798.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

THE very flattering and strong testimonies which J. JUNIPER has received in favour of his ESSENCE of PEPPERMENT, from almost every part of the world, supersede the necessity of his saying any thing in favour of its virtues and effects, wasit not from the complaints so strongly and frequently urged from different parts, of imposition by nefarious and ineffectual counterfeits. The genuine essence is an elegant preparation, fragrant in smell, administering oftentimes the most pleasing and instantaneous relief in gouty and rheumatic pains in the stomach and bowels, reviving the spirits, restoring the appetite, and producing many other salutary effects, more particularly expressed in the bills. Out of respect to the Public, as well as justice to himself, each bottle is signed by his own hand, and sold by his appointment only,

By R. SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge;

Mess. Husband, Elder, and Co.; Edinburgh—Mr Coke, Leith—Messrs Morison and Son, Perth—Mr Dick, surgeon, Dundee—Mr Dempster, surgeon, Cupar—Mr Craigie, surgeon, Montrose—and Mr Edward Walker, printer, Newcastle—in bottles at 1s. 1½d each, and stopt phials 2s. 9d. duty included.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

On Wednesday the 3d day of October 1798, between the hours of one and two afternoon, will be exposed to voluntary SALE, within Mrs Marshall's Inn, Perth,

THE LANDS of EASTER and WESTER CARIES, with the Salmon Fishings and Ferry Boat belonging thereto, lying within the parish of Abernethy, and shire of Perth.

These lands consist of 136 Scots acres of excellent ground. They are at present out of lease, so that the purchaser may enter to the natural possession at Martinmas next. The Salmon Fishing was let lately for 16l. a-year, and is reckoned worth much more.

The lands are holden of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty, but the whole public burdens, including land tax, feu-duty, minister's stipend, and schoolmaster's salary, do not exceed 3l. a-year.

The articles of sale, and title-deeds of the estate, may be seen in the hands of Mr Duncan, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

N. B.—For the encouragement of purchasers, the above subjects will be exposed to sale at L. 6500 sterling.

LANDS IN FIFESHIRE.

To be SOLD by public Roup, within the house of John Wilson, vintner in Dunfermline, upon Friday the 7th of September curt. betwix the hours of twelve o'clock mid-day and one afternoon,

THE LANDS of TRANSYLVANIA, lying within the parish, and in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dunfermline, consisting of about 34 acres Scots measure of very fine land, all inclosed and subdivided. There is an excellent free stone quarry within the lands. They hold of a subject superior, for payment of six bolls of meal, and the superior is bound to pay minister's stipend, schoolmaster's salary, and for reparation of Kirks.

Also, a LEASE for ninety-nine years from Martinmas 1785, of Two Acres of the Lands of GARVOCK, adjoining to the lands of Transylvania, upon which there is a pigeon-house and five weaver's houses, all substantially built within these few years. The rent payable to the landlord is only 2l. and a boll of meal——Also, another LEASE for nineteen years after Martinmas 1790, of Eleven Acres or thereby of the Lands of GARVOCK, the rent whereof is 11l.

These two leases will either be sold together or separately, as purchasers may incline.

For particulars apply to John Stocks, at West Bridge of Kirkcaldy, or James Drummond and David Wemyss, writers to the signet.

ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, the 22d day of November next, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY. This estate comprehends the Manor and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and multures thereof, mill and mill lands of Gask and lands of Haughs and Ashogle, all lying within the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter, and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage and titularity of the teinds of the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter.

These lands are of great extent, containing 7360 acres are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are supplied with lime and coal. The whole estate is well accommodated with moss.

The estate holds of the Crown, and the valued rent is 2600l. Scots. The present gross rental, converting the victual and customs at a reasonable rate, is about 2000l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The Mansion House is a noble old building, substantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every useful accommodation. There is around the house 213 acres of full grown trees, and more than 400 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds——Few villages can be better situated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, sufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and situation of this large and extensive estate are so well and generally known, as to require neither description nor embellishment in a newspaper. A property so desirable in every respect seldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on security, and the remainder will be accepted of by such instalments as may suit the convenience of a purchaser.

Charles Begrie, ground officer at Delgaty, will shew the lands and marches, and any person desirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup House, to John Burnett, Esq. of Ellrick, by Aberdeen, or Maxwell Gordon and John Morison, writers to the signet.

LANDS

IN FIFE AND PERTHSHIRES.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th of September 1798, at two o'clock afternoon—

THE LANDS OF BROOMHEAD AND MASONLANDS, lying immediately north of the town of Dunfermline.

Also the LANDS of CRAIGDUICHIE, about two miles north of said town. The particulars were explained in former advertisements.

These lands hold of the Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification. They will be exposed in one or two lots as offerers may incline. *The upset prices are considerably reduced.*

ALSO,

About SEVENTEEN Scots acres of the estate of BARNHILL, lying on the north bank of the river Tay, about half a mile below the bridge of Perth. This spot affords delightful situations for building on.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Moncrieff, Esq. of Barnhill by Perth, the proprietor; or to Charles Innes and William Handyside writers to the signet.

The proprietor would prefer selling by private bargain.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY—AUGUST 27.

The House went again into a Committee (the Earl of ATHLONE in the chair) upon the bill to compel rebels to surrender and abide their trials.

Mr Secretary COOKE was examined in the House by the Committee, relative to this bill, as was Captain Armstrong, Counsellor Dobbs, the goaler of Wexford, &c.

The bill went through the Committee, after the insertion of two amendments—one made by the Lord Chancellor—the other by Lord Yelverton.

Their Lordships went into Committee upon the bill to compel rebels to surrender and abide their trials.

Mr LE BAS, a gentleman in office at the Castle, was called before the Committee, and sworn, who proved the signatures to a paper signed by 75 persons now in goal, for their voluntary transportation, having seen them acknowledge the same.

Lord CHANCELLOR, when the names of Emmet, O'Connor, and M'Niven were mentioned in the list, rose, and informed the Committee, that these persons had acknowledged themselves to be as great traitors as could be found in the nation. The bill went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Lords TYRAWLEY and DILLON, on the name of our enemy the French being mentioned, spoke with animation in reprobating their futile attempt, and avowed their determination to use every effort to oppose them, and stated that they had offered their services at the present time to Government, to take an active part against the forces France had the audacity to throw upon the Irish coast. Their Lordships highly complemented the spirit, loyalty, and activity of our yeomanry and army.

Lord CHANCELLOR observed, that the small force of the French thrown upon the coast could be considered in no other light, but as a predatory banditti, that should cause little alarm to this country, who must in a very short time, either be made prisoners, or drove into the sea.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

AUGUST 27.

Hon. F. HUTCHINSON called the attention of the House to a publication which he then read as follows:

Having read in the different newspapers, publications pretending to be abstracts of the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, and of our depositions before the Committees of the Lords and Commons, we find ourselves called upon to assure the public, that they are gross, and to us astonishing misrepresentations, not only unsupported by, but in many instances directly contrary to the facts we really stated on those occasions. We further assure our friends, that in no instance did the name of any individual escape from us, on the contrary, we always refused answering such questions as might tend to implicate any person whatever, conformable to the agreement entered into between the State Prisoners with Government.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.
THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.
WM. JAMES M'NEVEN.

This, he said, whether considered as a libel on that House of Parliament, or as a manifesto exciting to rebellion, was one of the most daring and insolent compositions which he had ever read. As a Member of that House, watchful of the honour and integrity of Parliament, and the welfare of the country, he felt it his duty to direct the consideration of the House to this most gross and mischievous attack on its character and breach of its privileges, and, as he conceived it to be the regular mode of procedure in such cases, he moved, that the printers of Saunders's News-Letter and the Hibernian Journal, be ordered to attend at the bar of the House to-morrow.

Mr BARRINGTON said, that the motion just made had his fullest concurrence; that the insolence of the publication alluded to could not be described, nor the extent of its mischievous tendency be calculated, and that he felt it to be as impressive on him in point of duty as in point of inclination, to second the motion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH admitted fully the flagitious nature of the advertisement alluded to, and the insult which it conveyed against Parliament, but his Lordship submitted to the House the doubts he entertained of its interfering in the present business with propriety, or how far they could consider it to be a question of privilege. The Executive Power had directed enquiry on the subject, and taken steps to ascertain every thing necessary to the proof of the fact itself, and to the vindication of the Government and Legislature—measures had been taken to prevent a repetition of offence on the part of the prisoners, and he hoped Parliament would leave with the Executive the conduct of this business, relying that nothing would be omitted to assert the slandered honour of Parliament, and vindicate the proceedings of Government.

Mr PLUNKET reprobated in very strong terms the publication which had been read to the House by the Hon. Gentleman who had proposed the motion then before the House, and described it to be a species of Proclamation or Manifesto, couched in the most libellous and insolent language, and proceeding from three men who were signal instances of royal mercy, to all the open and concealed traitors in the country, urging to rebellion, and to the aid of a French invasion, calling upon their friends to cast from them all fear of having been detected in their treasons, and to prosecute anew their machinations which had been suspected.—He felt strongly the obligation of Government to observe good faith towards those men in any condition made with them, but he also conceived it to be incumbent on the Executive Power to adopt such precautions as should effectually prevent the State prisoners from corrupting the public mind.

Mr HUTCHINSON was about to withdraw his motion, although, as he said, against the impressions of duty which he felt, when

Mr ORMSBY arose, and expressed his decided approbation of the motion, and his earnest hope that it would not be withdrawn by the Hon. Member. The advertisement against which it was directed was one of the most audacious proclamations he had ever heard of—it informed our enemies that they were unknown to us, that they might now with safety issue from their hiding places, and, aided by a French invader, renew all those massacres and horrors, from which we had just begun to hope our delivery effected—was it to be thought of with common patience, such a presumptuous and fire-brand composition, to be sent forth into the world at such a season as this, and by three insolent traitors, who owed so much to the clemency of Government. He allowed the watchful attention of Government at all times, to the public welfare, but in the present times there was more than a common claim on a person, to be himself the guardian and asserter of his life and fortune; and on that principle, he would support the motion, as putting the business of investigation and punishment in train to be effected.

Sir H. LANGRISHE contended, that Government in the relation it maintained with the State prisoners, was responsible for the public safety—it would therefore be freeing it from that responsibility, for the House to interfere its authority—the House by taking this business up, might also be led to a display of imbecility and impotency, for from what he could see, he merely judged it to be, not an attack on the honour and character of Parliament, but on the faithful report of news writers, he therefore recommended the withdrawing the motion.

Mr EGAN expressed the strongest indignation at the publication engaging the consideration of the House, and considered it as a direct proclamation to every man in the province of Connaught, calling upon them to rise upon the King's forces, assist the progress of those enemies who have invaded the country—a bill had been brought into Parliament, making it felony for the State prisoners, when transported, to return hither again, and they were doing what mischief they could before they had left it. If any thing could make him agree to the bill of attainder, it would be this advertisement, which more than any thing impressed on his mind the necessity of example. It had been advanced, that the printers were not to blame, but he contended, that no printer, in the present state of the country, should dare to insert a composition which, at the moment the country was invaded by a foreign enemy, was intended to operate as a proclamation or manifesto in their favour, and to attach to them the disaffected and rebellious.

Mr ST G. DALY said, that the subject of discussion was not merely a breach of privilege, but a great State offence—it was a proclamation to encourage the enemy, by giving confidence to those traitors who might have supposed their persons in danger from the detection of their treasons, and therefore of that nature to call for the notice and punishment of the Government.

Sir H. CAVENDISH said, that he respected any conditions which might have been entered into with respect to those men, but that certainly, on their part, must have been implied a peaceable and quiet conduct; this part of the contract was evidently violated, and therefore he considered the subscribers to the advertisement in question to have forfeited their right to the lenity of Government.

Sir J. BLAQUIERE submitted whether, if the motion were withdrawn, it would not appear as if the House acquiesced in one of the grossest libels ever published to misguide a people? nor did he suppose the House of Commons competent in this instance to delegate to any power whatever an interest immediately appertaining to itself.

Mr OGLE pointed out a distinction of offence, separating the printers of the advertisement from the subscribers thereto; and inferring from thence, that the House might take cognizance of the former, and the Executive Power of the latter, and that the examination of the printers, by ascertaining the fact, would lead to the punishment of those by whom it was committed. This, he said, was not the first offence of the kind, for he had heard that one of the persons whose names were affixed to that advertisement, Mr O'Connor, had uttered an harangue in one of the chambers of that House, and which, in point of offence, was not inferior to an instance then occupying the House.

Mr VANDELEUR professed it to be his opinion, that the three persons whose names were affixed to that advertisement, if proved to be subjoined with their concurrence, had forfeited all claim to the indulgence and mercy of the Crown, and ought to be brought to trial for their treasons. In two days after an invasion had been actually effected in our country, for these men to publish, what by him and every man of common sense must be considered as a public proclamation issuing from the Executive Directory of the Irish Union, and for the purpose of exciting to rebellion—he approved highly of the intentions of the Hon. Gentleman in bringing forward the motion he did—but it would be still better in his opinion, and more effectual to the object, if the Hon. Gentleman would move an address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, desiring that his Majesty's Attorney General might be directed to prosecute those persons for the libel which they had uttered against the Government and peace of the kingdom.

Mr M'NAUGHTEN was of opinion, that as martial law had not ceased, the persons in question, namely Arthur O'Connor, Thomas A. Emmet, and Dr M'Nevin, should be immediately brought to trial and executed.

Mr OSBORNE thought, that as the faith of Government was pledged to these men, and that the conditions of that faith were not known to the House, any interference at present would be unseasonable and premature—when the bill should come forward for confirming the mercy granted to the State prisoners, it would then remain for the House to consider of its extension, or of the exceptions to it—but at present all those men were to be considered in effect as in a state of banishment, and was it against men so circumstanced that the Government was to institute a prosecution? Gentlemen should consider the subject very temperately and deliberately, and not, by acting on their passions, impart a consequence to it which it did not merit.

Mr BARRINGTON, in support of considering the question as a breach of privilege, instanced the vote of the House in the case of a libel which appeared not very far back in a London print, against the militia of Ireland.

Mr CORRY expressed himself loath to trespass on the House, but when the dignity of Parliament was involved, it could not be expected that he could remain indifferent to such a circumstance. The first part of the advertisement refers only to an inaccuracy in the public prints, but quitting this, they pass on to an answer to their friends, which imparts to the subject a different complexion.—The present was a moment when having once cast an eye on the business, Parliament could not turn from it with propriety.—He would therefore support the motion—and what the proceeding afterwards may be, he could not say, but he was glad that the first step to be taken was such as allowed an interval of twenty-four hours for consideration. Mr Corry said, he looked on the publication in a very different light from what had been advanced by other gentlemen, and only as a mean and pusillanimous endeavour of those men to stand well with their party, and after having incurred such evils as they did to their country, to skulk out of it with a mean apology to their friends, that these might not think that they were the traitors from whom the House had derived the information which it was possessed of, and combining with this view an attack on the character of Parliament, perfectly consistent with their original and reforming designs of overthrowing Parliament altogether.

Mr FOX did not at all consider it in that trivial point of view, but as an act—a dangerous and desperate act of the Executive Directory of Treason, to excite the people to rebellion, at a time when the French had in some degree effected, that invasion which they had invited.—It was an assurance to their fellow labourers in the work of treason, that they might proceed unsuspected to new assassinations—new committees, and to the assistance of the invader; for that they were incapable of becoming informers.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he was of opinion that since the question had been mentioned, it would be unbecoming the House to withdraw it; but it should be considered what was to be done when the printers of those papers should appear at the bar. This consideration was important, as it might affect a great cause; in other respects the impotence of the publication was to be laughed at, as every man in the country knows that Government, by its active vigilance, has arrived at the knowledge of every traitor in the kingdom, and of his name.—One of the persons signing that advertisement was certainly a very able lawyer; that person was Mr Emmet, and he should have known, if indeed he participated in the publication of the advertisement, and had signed it, that he had on the face of it owned enough to disentitle him to the benefits of mercy, by refusing to disclose all which he knew of the conspiracy; and in proof, Mr Attorney General instanced the case of Caroline Rudd and the Perreaus. He would not say that this was really the publication of the persons it imported to proceed from, but if they did want to recede from the evidence which they had given, they should know that they are in the hands of the Executive Power, which is responsible for them to the country.

After some more observations on the subject, Mr Hutchinson urged his motion, and the printers of the papers before mentioned were ordered to appear at the bar to-morrow.

London

AUGUST 30.

Orders have been sent by the telegraph to stop the sailing of the East India fleet, now at Motherbank, on board which there are near 4000 troops. These counter orders are supposed to have been caused by the news received yesterday from Ireland.

Thursday, the Hon. Major-General Knox, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, and Captain Swinburne, embarked on board the Mary armed brig at Portsmouth, for St Domingo—The sailing of his Majesty's ship Weymouth, on board of which the General and his Staff were to have embarked, has been countermanded.

Tuesday orders were sent from Government to post pone the sailing of the Lisbon fleet from Portsmouth.

All the men of war *armee en flute* at Portsmouth are preparing to carry troops for Ireland. The greater part of the troops intended for India are shifting on board these ships, and expresses were sent from Bradley's to Southampton and Winchester, for the South Devon and Dorsetshire regiments of militia immediately to embark on the same service. We understand the Lancashire regiment is also to accompany them.

Monsr. Niou has at length agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners. If we receive back all that we have lost, in exchange for an equal number, we shall still retain, upon the exchange, near fifteen thousand of the enemy.

M. de Rosilly, who served with great distinction in the Royal Navy of France, navigated ten years in the Indian Seas, and two years in the Red Sea, where he took all the principal soundings, and of which he delineated a chart, is said to be on board the Toulon fleet, without any rank or ostensible command. This officer, who since the revolution, succeeded the respectable Marquis de Chabert, now in London, as Inspector General of the naval *depot*, has studied all the plans and charts contained in that immense repository.

We learn by the last accounts from Spain, received by the Lisbon mail, that another ordinance has lately been published at Madrid, relative to French emigrants, great numbers of whom yet remain in Spain. Pursuant to that ordinance, every emigrant or banished priest, who makes use of any improper language against the French Republic, shall immediately be conducted to the French frontiers, and delivered up to the Constituted Authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.

On the 2d of this month, a Tartar dispatched by Jusaff Pacha, Governor of Kintachia, in Asia, arrived here with the head of Guril Oglou, a rebel chief, whose devastating incursions greatly alarmed that district.—Ambassadors have arrived here, from Ragusa with the accustomed tribute of 36,000 piastres, who obtained an audience of the Grand Seignor, on the 4th inst. and have been most graciously received; a proof of the satisfaction of the Porte at the wise conduct pursued by that Republic amidst the troubles of the last year.

Extract of a letter from Citiyen Lache, Secretary of the French Embassy at Naples:—

NAPLES, August, 1.

"The English fleet is on its return to favour the combined operations. It is anchored in the road of Syracuse, and at Argento. Admiral Nelson writes that he has been as far as Alexandria, without meeting Buonaparte."

Another letter from Geneva, dated August 11, says, "That the master of a vessel arrived there from Messina, in twelve days, states that the English fleet, after having tried in vain to overtake Buonaparte, had returned, and was now in the port of Sicily. The Portuguese squadron, which was cruizing before Cape Corse, had since appeared before Leghorn, having been joined in the mean time by four English line ships."

FLORENCE, Aug. 7.

The report circulated here that the French fleet had been defeated by the English, near Candia, and to which the partizans of England have endeavoured to attach every possible credit, by citing the authority of Mr Windham, who has, in consequence, officially contradicted it.

The *Ami des Lois* says, "within these few days three frigates have sailed from Rochefort, with 1500 troops, upon an expedition dear to the friends of liberty. Seven more are to be dispatched from different points."

These three frigates are certainly those which lately landed troops in Ireland.

Gen. Coote and Major England have received permission to return to England on their parole.

THIS DAY'S POST.

LONDON—August 31.

A French paper of the 26th inst. entitled *La Chef Cabinet*, received in town yesterday, has the follow important detail, which we can say obtains very gen belief in the highest and best informed circles:

The article is dated from Frankfort, and states by advices from Trieste, and likewise from another in Italy, an account had been received of an having taken place between the English and F fleets in the Mediterranean. The circumstances are particularly detailed, are as follow:

On the 17th Messidor (July 5th,) the hostile met in the morning. A very close and warm ment ensued, which lasted the whole of the day ended at night without victory having declared ther side. The two following days, the 6th and of July, were calm, and the fleets lay in sight re their damages.—On the 8th the English fleet favoured by an easterly wind, succeeded in cutting eight French ships of the line, with which a very and desperate action immediately took place.—It however, by victory declaring in favour of the the whole eight ships being taken or sunk.

The action was extremely bloody on both sides crew of the L'Orient (Buonaparte's ship), having repeatedly reinforced by drafts from the other which were not so closely engaged. The L'Orient last sunk, as well as Sir Horatio Nelson's ship Vanguard). The British Admiral, who was wounded, was removed on board the Culloden, he had the satisfaction of receiving Buonaparte whole Etat-Major, about two hours before he ratio) died of his wounds."

Such is the detail of this transaction in *Le Chef binet*, to which, as we have already observed, dit is attached here, and which seems to be too stantial to be wholly the fiction of a French which he would be liable to pay the forfeit of We leave it to our readers, however, to form opinions and conclusions.

The article likewise states the English force rectly—twelve 74 gun ships, one 64, and frigates.

The Hamburgh mail which became due on day is not yet arrived.

Richery's squadron, supposed to be gone for consists, we believe, of four ships of the force is very unequal to cope with that of our seas, of which the following, we believe, correct list:—Suffolk, 74—Tremendous, 74—ous, 74—Arrogant, 74—Intrepid, 64—64—Trident, 64—Centurion, 50—besides frigates.

We are concerned to find in the Paris Journals ficial account of the loss of his Majesty's frigate gle, of 38 guns, Captain Tyler, on the Isle of in the Mediterranean, as it was on its voyage Admiral Nelson's squadron. The vessel was order of the Captain, to prevent her falling hands of the enemy; and the crew, of whom not appear that any were lost, were carried, learn in what manner, into Tunis.

The Russian Prince Repnin, it is said, after ber of proposals to the King of Prussia for a tion, told his Majesty that the Emperor Paul send 150,000 Russians to the Rhine. The King with great *naivette*—"Oh! Very well; when *there*, come and ask me what I mean to do!

ADMIRAL NELSON'S AND GENERAL BUONAPARTE'S FLEET.

FRANKFORT, 28 Thermidor, Aug. 15.

We are at last enabled to state certain intelligence respectingthe Toulon fleet, and as we had conjectured it was by the way of Constantinople that this first authentic information reached us. The veracity of our correspondent is so well known to us, that we have not the least doubt respecting the contents of his letter: it is as follows:

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5th Thermidor, July 23.

The Musselim of Cyprus has sent to the Porte the news of the landing of the French troops at Alexandria, which was effected on the 20th Messidor, (July 8) after an obstinate resistance, in consequence of which a considerable number were killed on both sides. The event, which our Government expected for some time, has occasioned a disagreeable sensation here. It is reported that a formal declaration of war will immediately be issued against France.

Mr Spencer Smith began on the 8th Messidor (July 26th), to appear publicly in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Ottoman Porte. Every thing announces the most intimate confidence between the two courts, and a complete concert of measures and operations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7th Thermidor, July 25.

A circumstance as unexpected as extraordinary has how the public, the foreign Ministers, and the government, have been led into an error relative to the news of the landing of the French at Alexandria; for until still farther by the report of a Turk who had deserted during the crisis. An Imperial vessel which left Alexandria on the 12th Messidor (June 30th), and which came into this port yesterday, brings official letters which announce, that, on the 10th Messidor (June 28) an English squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line seven frigates, and a brig, appeared in sight of Alexandria. The inhabitants believing that they were French, hastened to disarm their merchant ships, and placed the guns upon the jetties which command the two harbours. The English admiral, notwithstanding that he displayed his flag, had a good deal of trouble in silencing the guns of the place; which did not cease until a brig came into the port with which the garrison at last held a parley. The principal object of the English admiral was to enquire whether they had any correspondence with the French upon the invasion of Egypt; and if they had any information respecting the progress of the Toulon fleet. He was answered, that they had resolved to oppose the landing of the French troops; and, as to the second question, the magistrates of the town could give no information. The English fleet sailed the following day in quest of the French. The captain of the Imperial vessel afterwards met the English fleet steering towards the island of Candia.

From this authentic account it seems that the English fleet being on its appearance taken for an enemy, gave rise to the premature intelligence of a descent effected by the French, and that the obscure and confused account of a Turk arrived at Cyprus has occasioned the confusion of dates. However, it is not absolutely cer-

tain, that the French did not take poſſeſſion of Alexandria on the 20th Meſſidor (July 8.) A knowledge of the Mediterranean, of the winds which prevail at this ſeaſon, and of the courſes which the two fleets ſteered render this probable. It appears that the Engliſh have kept cloſe to the Barbary coaſt. The French, on the contrary, when they left Malta, ſtood to the north-weſt, to take advantage of the Adriatic winds, and afterwards ſteered from the Venetian iſlands towards Alexandria. It follows then, that the former having fallen in with the weſtern breezes, which blow on the coaſt of Barbary, and the French with the north winds which blow from the Gulph of Venice and the Archipelago, they never could be leſs than two degrees diſtant from each other, the Engliſh having reached Alexandria on the 10th Meſſidor, it is eaſy to conceive, that the French fleet, expoſed to calms, and incumbered with a convoy, was at that time at a conſiderable diſtance from Egypt.

Be this as it may, the news has cauſed much agitation here, and the conſequences to the French would have been diſagreeable, had not the Police redoubled its activity. Notwithſtanding its activity, ſome perſons who wear the three-coloured cockade have been inſulted.

PARIS, Aug. 20,

Some perſons begin to doubt whether the expedition of Buonaparte be deſtined for Egypt. Volney, who is well acquainted with that country, does not believe it, and the Poet, Arnaud, who left Buonaparte only at Malta, ſays, that though the General preſerved the ſtricteſt ſilence as to the place of his deſtination, he laughed at thoſe who ſuppoſed that he was bound for that place.

A convoy of 91 ſhips has ſailed from the river of Nantes, 50 of which have arrived at L'Orient, and the reſt, though delayed by contrary winds, will not be long before it arrives at Breſt. It is laden with proviſions deſtined for new expeditions.

The ſiſter of Buonaparte, who was on the point of marrying the unfortunate Duphot, whoſe blood was avenged by the fall of the Pontificate and by the liberty of Rome, is now about to be married to General Bernadotte.

The ci-devant Marchioneſs de la Fayette has been ſome days at Paris.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

At the requeſt of General Buonaparte, the Conſul General of the French Republic at Tunis has obtained from the Dey liberty for all the Malteſe who were confined as captives in that State.

LLOYD's MARINE LIST, August 31.

THE Dorothea Elizabeth, from Hamburgh to St Thomas and the Havannah, has been captured on her paſſage from St Thomas to Havannah, by the Severn man of war, and carried to Mole St Nicholas, and there condemned.

The Adventure, Johnſon; and Bonetta, Scott, from Liverpool to Africa, have not been heard of ſince they ſailed from Liverpool; it is feared they have foundered.

MAILS.

Arrived,—Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh 0.—Lisbon, 0.
Due,—Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh, 1.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Aug. 28. E. N. E.—29. E. —30. N. E.

—STOCKS.—

This day (Aug. 31.) at twelve o'clock, 3 *per cent. con.* 50 49⅞

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—SEPTEMBER 3.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN CASTLE, August 29.

Advices were received laſt night from Lieutenant General Lake, by which it appears, that early on the morning of the 27th the French attacked him in his poſition near Caſtlebar, before his force was aſſembled, and compelled him, after a ſhort action, to retire to Holymount. The Lieutenant General regrets that ſix field pieces fell into the enemy's hands; but ſtates that the loſs of the King's troops, in men, has not been conſiderable.

DUBLIN CASTLE, August 30.

Advices have been received this morning from the head-quarters of the Lord Lieutenant at Athlone, by which it appears that his Excellency, having collected a very conſiderable force, intended to move forward this morning, with a view to bring the enemy to action as ſoon as poſſible.

There are yet no accounts of the enemy having advanced beyond Caſtlebar.

Lieutenant-General Lake was at Tuam, and is to form a junction with the Lord Lieutenant. Brigadier-General Taylor is at Boyle.

[END OF OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.]

DUBLIN, August 30.

It is with much concern that we preſent to the public the official account publiſhed yeſterday, of a check received by the King's forces under Gen. Lake.

The circumſtances as far as we have been able to learn, are as follow:

General Lake, who left Dublin on Saturday laſt at two o'clock, P. M. arrived on the next evening at a village near Caſtlebar, where he had directed the forces of the Diſtrict to aſſemble with all poſſible ſpeed; ſome of theſe troops had many miles to march within a very few hours, and in conſequence at a very early hour next morning but a ſmall part of the intended army having aſſembled, (not quite one thouſand men), the General was attacked on the very point of rendezvouſing by the enemy, who had marched in the courſe of the evening and night before in full force from Killala.

The King's troops, conſiſting of detachments from the Frazer fencibles, Kilkenny and Limerick city militia, and Royal Iriſh artillery, with ſix field-pieces, ſuſtained the attack of the French with great gallantry, and had there been any time for preparation or arrangement, would have defeated them; but the Fencibles having given way, and the ſix field-pieces fallen into the hands of the enemy, the General found it neceſſary to retreat with the loſs of about twenty of his men.

His firſt retreat was to Hollymount, about ſeven miles ſouthward of Caſtlebar, from whence we underſtand he has ſince retired ſtill further ſouthward, through Tuam, in the county of Galway, to which latter place the French troops are ſaid to have advanced.

By letters received in town from Athlone, of yeſterday's date, it appears that his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis had raiſed ſtrong entrenchments round the garriſon of that town, which were guarded by ſeveral pieces of heavy artillery; and this day his Excellency was to have marched againſt the enemy with 8000 men, to attack them in their intrenchments—when, from the co-operation of the troops moving in various directions, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe the defeat of the trifling invading army will be deciſive.

We have not learned whether General Lake has ſhaped his courſe to Galway or Athlone.

Meantime every exertion of vigilance and precaution is adopted to preſerve the ſecurity of the reſt of the country. The county of Wexford, ſo lately the ſcene of warfare, is ſo far reſtored to peace as to juſtify the marching of the 2d and 29th regiments towards the province of Connaught—troops are moving from every quarter in the ſame direction; the yeomanry have reſumed their habits of vigilance throughout the country—and in the city of Dublin the regulations which produced ſuch ſalutary effects during the late rebellion have been revived.

Gen. Craig, commander of the garriſon, iſſued laſt night his orders to have ſtrictly enforced the directions forbidding any perſon whatever from appearing in the ſtreets at a later hour than 9 o'clock—and Lord Castlereagh by letter ſignified to the Lord Mayor the propriety of cauſing the inhabitants of this city to continue poſted on their doors the names of the perſons reſiding in their houſes. The different yeomanry guards were ſtrengthened and multiplied.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH FRIGATES.

A letter from Cork brought by this day's mail mentions that a French 44 gun ſhip, with 1000 troops on board, has been taken by Lord A. Beauclerk of the Dryad, and carried in there.

It is with ſatisfaction we lay before our readers, the following letter, from a mercantile houſe in Cork, containing an account of the capture of a French veſſel, armed *en flute*, with 350 ſoldiers on board:

Cork, Aug. 26. 1798.

"We have the pleaſure to inform you, that Captain Butterfield, of the Hazard ſloop of war, of only 16 guns, ſent into Cove this morning, a large French ſhip, armed *en flute*, having 350 French ſoldiers on board, bound from the Iſle of France to Breſt. Captain Butterfield fought her in the moſt gallant manner for an hour and fifty minutes. He had four men wounded; the Frenchman had thirty killed and wounded. Captain Butterfield was the firſt Lieutenant to Captain Hood of the Mars, and was the perſon who ſo nobly fought and captured L'Hercule, after the death of Captain Hood.

"The landing of the French near Sligo, has not cauſed any movement among the people here.

"The American fleet is ſtill here."

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman at Westport, to a Gentleman in Belfaſt.—

Weſtport, Auguſt 25, 1798.

Dear Sir,

"I am ſorry to inform you that the French have had the temerity to pay us a viſit—I am returned after a moſt fatiguing expedition, and as I know you muſt be anxious about an event of ſuch moment, I give you the following account which you may rely on as authentic: Three frigates came to anchor on Wedneſday laſt, in the Bay of Killala. They hoiſted Engliſh colours, which induced ſome of the inhabitants of Killala to go on board. They were queſtioned as to the military ſtrength in the neighbourhood, and informed that there was a detachment of the Prince of Wales's Fencibles at Killala, and two yeomanry corps in the neighbourhood, and a conſiderable force of troops and yeomen within 30 miles.

"The enemy immediately landed 400 men, who took poſſeſſion of the town of Killala. An expreſs, with advice of their landing, arrived here on Thurſday morning at ſix o'clock. Our force marched at 10 o'clock, and without halting arrived at Caſtlebar, where we joined the carabineers quartered there, with ſome yeomen corps of that neighbourhood. At five in the afternoon we arrived at Ballina, ſix miles from Killala. We there learned that a ſmall party of the enemy, only 10 and an officer, had this morning come to the bridge of the town, when the yeomanry killed one of their horſes, and wounded two of their men. The party retreated, and a ſtronger advanced, (about 200) 60 of which were mounted huzzars, on horſes they had taken in the country. Their forces were near the town of Ballina when we arrived; we drove them back into Killala, and expected to take that town, but to our ſurpriſe, when within 500 yards of it, we obſerved the enemy entrenched, and from the heavy fire they attacked us with, we thought they were of too conſiderable a force for us to diſlodge, who were cavalry about 500, and no more than 30 yeomen infantry. We fell back and took up a poſition for the night, about one mile and a half from their entrenchments. We were reſting ourſelves after a 40 miles journey, and our horſes eating ſome green oats which we cut down for them, when our picquets were attacked and drove in. This cauſed ſome buſtle, as our horſes were all unbridled, and ſome of our men, from exceſſive fatigue, were aſleep under the fences, which in this country are cloſe ſtone fences along the road into the town, and generally ſeven feet high. We mounted, and were drawn up very ſpeedily, when Sir Thomas Chapman, commanding officer, ordered our return to Ballina, where we arrived about three o'clock. We poſſeſſed the beſt poſition to defend the town until morning.

In the night Mr Stock (ſon to the Biſhop of Killala, who is a priſoner) came to us. He has been with his father and family priſoners on board the enemy's ſhips. He, with your friend Sir William Boyd were liberated. Their report is, that the enemy conſiſt of about 1800 men, many of whom are dragoons, and expected to be mounted as ſoon as they arrived here; but I truſt they have ſeen the extent of their march into this country. We were ordered back to take the duty of this town, and arrived here at eight o'clock laſt night, after a march of ninety miles, without unſaddling our horſes, or taking any other food than our ration of bread and whiſky. We were three times engaged with the enemy; three of our troop were taken priſoners, but were releaſed.

"On our return here laſt night, two companies of the Prince of Wales's Fencibles marched immediately to join Sir Thomas Chapman, at Foxford.—General Hutchinson arrived this day at Caſtlebar, from Galaway, and General Taylor from Sligo, would be at Killala, about the ſame time that General Hutchinſon would reach it.—So that we may ſuppoſe by to morrow (Sunday) evening, there would be a force of between 3 and 400 infantry, with between 5 and 600 cavalry to oppoſe the enemy; ſo that this buſineſs will be very ſoon decided: but it is now reported that the enemy has retreated from Balina, and were all at Killala, which leads us to conjecture, that, dreading their certain defeat, their intention was to embark with as much ſpeed as they landed. *Not an appearance of diſpoſition in any of the country to join them.*"

BELFAST, August 31.

A gentleman named Irwin, who had happened to be fiſhing in Killala bay when the French ſquadron arrived, was taken priſoner but afterwards diſmiſſed on his parole. He reports that there were four Generals on board, two of the name of Kilmaine, the third, Savary; the name of the fourth General, he did not know; from Mr Irwin's ſtatement, the French force appears to have been about fifteen hundred men.

To oppoſe this handful, troops from all quarters were rapidly advancing; the ſtrong garriſon of Enniſkillen, thoſe of Sligo, Ballyſhannon, &c. were inſtantly ſet on motion. Nothing could exceed the zeal and ardour of the military of all deſcriptions.

Caſtlebar, where the above action took place, is 24 miles diſtant from Killala, and 22 from Holymount, where General Lake retreated.

It is this forenoon reported, that another action had taken place between General Lake's forces and the enemy, in which the latter were defeated, and the cannon retaken.

The Hamburgh fleet ſtill lie in this Lough windbound.

The Doris and Melampus frigates ſailed on Tueſday laſt.

The priſoners confined in the Donegal Arms, were this forenoon ſent on board the priſon-ſhip in the Lough.

The quantity of arms taken from the rebels is really aſtoniſhing; the following is a ſtatement given in to the Secret Committee.

Muſkets,	48,109	Blunderbuſſes,	248
Bayonets,	1756	Pieces of Ordinance	22
Piſtols,	4463	Pikes,	70,630
Swords,	4183		

American papers till 21ſt July are arrived. All the French Conſuls in the American ports, on the 13th of that month, received public information from the Preſident, that, in conſequence of the Acts of Congreſs declaring that the treaties which ſubſiſted between America and France, were at an end; and that all commercial intercourſe between them was ſuſpended; their powers were revoked, and declared null and void.—We underſtand, that they immediately demanded paſports, and embarked for France. The Thetis Britiſh frigate, in an engagement with five French privateers, two of 16 guns, two of 14, and one of 10, captured three of them, ſunk one, and the other eſcaped by her ſweeps.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

GLASGOW—SEP. 2.

I am ſorry to inform you of a moſt melancholy accident that has happened to day. A number of young folks, to the number of 8 or 9, if not 10, went down yeſterday the length of Helenſburgh on a party of pleaſure, in a boat belonging to Meſſ. Trueman's, ropeſpinners here, having one of the ropeſpinners on board to help to work the boat, and with the intention of returning to day. In coming up the river, however, the boat ſomehow or other unfortunately upſet; and, ſhocking to relate, one perſon only was ſaved by catching hold of the maſt or ſome other piece of floating timber. The names of the ſufferers that have come to my knowledge are, the two Meſſ. Truemans, Miſs Sally Trueman their youngeſt ſiſter, Mr Brown, partner of Brown and Bogle, merchants below the Exchange, Matthew Gilmour, writer, and Mr William Dick, agent for the Pauſley Bank here. The fate of the ſufferers is here univerſally lamented; and has made ſuch a noiſe, that the people are aſſembled in crowds, talking of it in almoſt every part of the ſtreet.

At the Lammas fair of Girvan, there was a very large ſhew of exceeding fine cattle, and a great many dealers, but a very few ſold, on account of no demands from England.

WINES EXPORTED FROM OPORTO IN 1797.

	PIPES.		PIPES.
To Great Britain, Ireland, &c.	19,950	To Ruſſia,	299
— America,	1782	— Sweden,	35
— Hamburgh,	348	— Pruſſia,	54
— Amſterdam,	163		22,631

HADDINGTON, August 31.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peaſe.	Beans.	New Wheat
Firſt	25s 6d	19s 6d	15s 0d	15s 0d	14s 6d	
Second	22s 0d	18s 0d	14s 0d	14s 0d	13s 0d	24s
Third	19s 0d	15s 6d	13s 0d	13s 0d	12s 6d	

Shipping Intelligence.

The Baltic fleet, under convoy of the Wrights armed ſhip ſailed from Leith Roads, on Saturday morning, with a fair wind.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

September 1. Dove, Greig, from Archangel, tar—Leith, Mc Fie, from Greenock, goods—Providence, Edmonſtone, from Glaſgow, do.—Thomas and Margaret, Scotland, from Dundee, do.—William and John, Hunter, from Newcaſtle, do.—Commercial Packet, Mosley, from London do.—Three ſloops with coals.

CLEARED OUT.

William and Ann, Baxter, for the herring fiſhing, goods—Helen, Burton, for Alloa, do.—Leith Packet, Scott, for London, do.—Providence, Innes, for Limekilns, do.

MALTMEN WANTED.—Apply at Lochrine Diſtillery.

WANTED TO BORROW IMMEDIATELY,

THE ſum of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, upon the credit of the Tolls under the management of the Shotts Truſt; and to which the moſt undoubted perſonal ſecurity will be added.

Apply to John Boyd, jun. writer in Hamilton, or John Shiels, writer in Glaſgow, clerks to the Truſtees.

A PAIR OF HORSES AND GIG TO BE SOLD.

That on Wedneſday the 5th day of September curt. at ſix o'clock afternoon, there is to be Sold, in the Horſe Market of Edinburgh, by warrant of the Sheriff of Edinburgh,

A handſome GIG and Plated Harneſs, with a ſtout handſome Black HORSE accuſtomed to go in it, ſix years old. Alſo a handſome road MARE ſix years old.

The Mare and Horſe may be ſeen any time before the ſale, in the ſtables of Mrs Patterſon, foot of the Pleaſance, who will alſo ſhew the Gig.

COUNTY AND TOWN OF ELGIN.

To be ſold by public auction, in the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinr. on the 20th of Nov. next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, in One Lot, as formerly advertiſed, or in the following Lots, as intending purchaſers may incline—

THE ESTATES of LEUCHARS, DUNKENTY, ST ANDREWS, CALCOATS, and HARVIESHAUGH, ſituated in the parishes of Elgin, Urquhart, and St Andrews.

I. The MANSION, Offices, and MAINS of LEUCHARS, with Lands round the ſame, containing 402 A. 1 R. 22 F.

The rents paid by tenants amount to	L. 374 13 1
The proprietor occupies lands, valued at 15l. per acre	29 9 4
Nurſery ground and ſmall garden	5 0 0
And there are 37 A. 3 R. 36 F. of plantations and belts, valued at	18 19 9
	L. 428 2 2

The Manſion Houſe is ſubſtantial and commodious, the Offices ample and lately built, the ſoil of the lands rich and fertile.

The purchaſer of this lot will have a freehold qualification, as the next lot is to hold of him.

II. Thoſe PARTS of the Lands of Leuchars called Backleys, Milntown, Rome and Wiſeman's Croft, containing 298 A. 2 R. 22 F. ſet in leaſe to tenants for 228l. 13s. 8d. Sterling, and 16 A. or thereby of clumps and plantations, valued at 8l. Sterling.

Theſe lands are as rich and fertile, and have the ſame advantages as thoſe in the laſt lot.

III. The EARL's CARSE, with an eſſering proportion of the adjacent commonty—Rent 24l. 5s. Sterling.

This compact ſpot lies at an equal diſtance betwixt Lofſemouth and Elgin, is ſurrounded with a hedge almoſt fencible, and might be made a pleaſant reſidence.

Theſe lots have an excluſive right in the extenſive moſſes of Meſt, which may be improved to advantage. If they are divided, each lot will have a large and valuable ſhare.

The public burdens affecting them amount only to 3l. 3s. and 3-12ths Sterling.

IV. The MAINS of DUNKINTY, ORLEYHILL, and others, form a rich field, and have a beautiful ſituation for building.—Rent 112l. 16s. 8d. beſides 2l. 15s. as the value put on a ſmall plantation.

V. St ANDREWS, KIRKTOWN, and KIRKHILL.—Contents, 103 A. 1 R. 7 F. Rent 48l. 11s. 11d. and 74 A. or thereby, of the plantation of Barflathills, valued at 37l. Sterling.

One of the fineſt ſituations for a gentleman's reſidence to be found in this or any other county.

The expiry of a leaſe in 1805, will more than double the preſent rent.

VI. GILMORESIDE—Rent 18l.; and 20 A. or thereby of the adjoining plantation, valued at 5l.

Gilmoreside might be either made a moſt pleaſant villa, or laid out as a garden or nurſery. It is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a riſing ground, along the banks of the Loſſie.

Juſt now the lands would ſet for 30l. Sterling at leaſt, and in caſe of a tack taking place, the tenant has bargained to renounce his leaſe.

VII. The HAUGH of FATTACKS, near Elgin—Contents, 7 A. 3 R. 29 F. Rent 7l. and a plantation of 9 A. 2 R. 17 F. valued at 4l. 16s.

This lot is conveniently ſituated for any perſon reſiding in Elgin, as it lies within ten minutes walk of the town, and has an eaſy communication by Newmills.

VIII. FATTACKS, ſituated on the banks of the Loſſie, and on the eaſt ſide of the road leading to Elgin, contents 17 A. 3 R. 35 F. rent 16l. and two Clumps with a part of the large Plantation adjoining, meaſuring together 17 A. or thereby, valued at 8l. 10s.

Fattacks has a ſouth-weſt expoſure, commands a moſt extenſive and agreeable proſpect of the town, and the magnificent ruins of the Cathedral, and the circumjacent country.

IX. BARFLATHILLS, the two INCLOSURES of CALCOATS eaſtward, and WALKER's CROFT, contains 68 A. 2 R. 12 P. rent 52l. and 7 A. 3 R. 19 F. of interjected Plantations, valued at 3l. 18s. 8d.

The houſes are in good condition, and the lands improveable.

X. WESTER CALCOATS, north from the laſt lot, and weſt from the main drain, contains 56 A. 1 R. 31 R. rent 33l. 10s. and belts and plantations, and Ground improving, ſuppoſed to contain 16 A. or thereby, valued at 8l.

Theſe lands may be much improved at a moderate expence.

XI. The MAINS of CALCOATS, the INCLOSURES eaſtward from the main drain, and the SHORT SANDS, riſe 159l. 17s. 9d. with a Plantation valued at 2l. 10s.

Theſe lands are of a fine ſoil, and contain a beautiful ſpot for building. A ſmall houſe and good offices were lately erected near ſome fine aſpin elms, and plants.

XII. That PART of CALCOATS ſet to Mr Sellar, contents 18 A. 2 R. 25 F. rent 29l. 5s. 10d. This is a beautiful, dry, level field.

The public burdens affecting the laſt nine lots were mentioned in former advertiſements, and will be paid proportionally.

The purchaſers of theſe lots will have an equal right to the moſs at the road leading to the manſion-houſe of Innes.

XIII. The SUPERIORITY of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th lots, with a Feu-duty of 20s. Sterling out of each in full of all caſualties. This Superiority will afford conſiderably more than one Freehold Qualification.

XIV. HARVIESHAUGH, HOUSE, Offices, and Gardens in the College, and Seats in the Churches of Elgin. Tenants pay L. 72 14 0

And the houſe and offices are valued at 15 0 0

Together L. 87 14 0

Harvieshaugh ſtretches from the north ſide of the town of Elgin along the banks of the Loſſie, and may be either laid out in gardens and nurſeries, or feued for building.

The houſe may be made fit to accommodate a large family at a moderate expence.

The only public burden is 3l. 6s. 8d. of ſtipend paid to the minister of Elgin. The lands are exhauſted, and no cess is payable.

In fixing the rent of each lot, the cuſtoms and carriages are valued at 1s. and the victual at 15s. The plantations, clumps, and belts, are valued at 10s. the acre, yearly. The meaſure is taken from a plan to be ſhewn.

At ſame time will be Sold,

A FEU at Loſſiemouth, with the Lime Shade, Coal Cellar, and ſmall Loft erected thereon.

For further particulars apply to James Chalmer, Eſq. Weſtminſter, London; Mr Thomas Sellar, writer in Elgin; or to the proprietor, John Innes, writer to the ſignet.

Thomas Jack, at Leuchars, will ſhew the lands, and the boundaries of the propoſed lots.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,

ROXBURGH PACKET,
Thomas Taylor Maſter,
AND
BERWICHSHIRE PACKET,
James Cummins Maſter,

Will take in Goods, the Roxburgh till Wedneſday evening at eight o'clock, when ſhe will ſail; and the Berwickshire till Saturday evening, and ſail on Sunday at noon.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, Sept. 3. 1798.

WHITECHAPEL.—Tuesday a German lodged an information against a blacksmith, in Black Horse-yard, Goodman's-fields, for inticing him to go to the Play; but on the way making him very drunky, when he artfully advised him to return home in a coach; recollects going over London-bridge, and thinks he was driven nine miles out of town, where the coach leaving him, he found himself robbed of 15l. in Bank notes, three guineas, and two silver watches; he does not remember the number of the coach. Dilligent search is making after the blacksmith.

EAST INDIES.

A letter from Goa, dated March 15. furnishes the following particulars:

The late Governor of Mosambique has been succeeded by a new Governor, who came from Lisbon in the Conceisao: his arrival has put an end to that neutrality that had existed between the islands of France and Bourbon and Mosambique, during the late Governor's administration, his Excellency, the present Governor, having seized on four French vessels then lying at Mosambique.

A most daring attempt has lately been made by the Bouncela to get possession of the Portuguese frontier fortress of Terracoil; the plan had been concerted and carried on with the most profound secrecy; a villain of a soldier, belonging to the garrison, had been tampered with, and agreed to admit sixty of the enemy's troops into the garrison at night, and the whole was effected without the smallest suspicion.

On their having entered the fort the alarm was given, when, in the confusion, a few brave fellows flew to the Lieutenant Commandant's quarters, who, by his judicious and gallant conduct, gave a severe check to the enemy, and his party increasing, soon completely routed the assailants, and the whole were extirpated to a man. I am sorry to inform you, that the brave but unfortunate Lieutenant, towards the close of this bloody and dreadful scene, had his right hand shattered to pieces by a grenado bursting, which he was just on the point of throwing amongst the remaining few of the miscreants.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

EXTRACTED FROM THE LIFE OF CATHARINE THE SECOND, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

It has already been mentioned that the Empress Elizabeth had three children by her clandestine marriage with the Grand-Venuer Alexey Gregorievitch Rauzumofsky. The youngest of these children was a girl, brought up under the name of Princess Tarrakanoff.—Prince Radzivil, informed of this secret, and irritated at Catharine's trampling under foot the rights of the Poles, conceived that the daughter of Elizabeth would furnish him with a signal means of revenge. He thought that it would not be in vain if he opposed to the Sovereign, whose armies were spreading desolation over his unhappy country, a rival whose mother's name should render her dear to the Russians. Perhaps his ambition might suggest to him yet more lofty hopes. Perhaps he might flatter himself with being one day enabled to mount the throne on which he intended to place the young Terrakanoff. However this be, he gained over the persons to whom the education of this Princess was committed, carried her off, and conveyed her to Rome. (1)

Catharine, having intelligence of this transaction, took immediate steps to frustrate the designs of Prince Radzivil. Taking advantage of the circumstance of his being the chief of the confedracy of the malcontents, she caused all his estates to be seized, and reduced him to the necessity of living on the produce of the diamonds and the other valuable effects he had carried with him to Italy. These supplies were soon exhausted. Radzivil set out in order to pick up what intelligence he could concerning the affairs in Poland, leaving the young Tarrakanoff at Rome, under the care of a single Gouvernante, and in circumstances extremely confined. Scarcely had he reached his own country, when an offer was made to restore him his possessions, on condition that he would take his young Ward to Russia. He refused to submit to so disgraceful a proposal; but he had the weakness to promise that he would give himself no farther concern about the daughter of Elizabeth. This was the price of his pardon.

Alexey Orloff, charged with the execution of the will of the Empress, seized the first moment on his arrival at Leghorn, of laying a snare for the Princess Tarrakanoff. One of those intriguers who are so common in Italy, (2) repaired immediately to Rome; and, after having discovered the lodgings of the young Russian, he introduced himself to her in a military dress and under the name of an officer. He told her that he had been brought thither by the sole desire of paying homage to a Princess whose fate and fortunes were highly interesting to all her countrymen. He seemed very much affected at the state of destitution in which he found her. He offered her some assistance which necessity forced her to accept; and the traitor soon appeared to this unfortunate lady, as well as to the woman that waited on her, in the light of a Saviour whom Heaven had sent to her deliverance.

Proposals so brilliant ought naturally to have opened the eyes of the Princess Tarrakanoff, and shewn her the treachery of him that made them. But her inexperience and her candour permitted her not to suspect any guile. Besides, the language of the emissary of Alexius Orloff seemed analogous with the notions she had imbibed from Prince Radzivil. She imagined herself destined to the throne, and all the airy dreams that any way related to that opinion could not but encourage the deceit. She accordingly gave herself up to these flattering hopes, and with a grateful heart concurred in the designs of him who addressed her only to her destruction.

When he thought he had sufficiently gained their confidence, he declared that he was commissioned by Count Alexius Orloff to offer to the daughter of Elizabeth the throne that had been filled by her mother. He said that the Russians were discontented with Catharine; that Orloff especially could never forgive her for her ingratitude and her tyranny; and that if the young Princess would accept of the services of that General, and recompence him by the grant of her hand, it would not be long ere she saw the breaking out of that revolution which he had prepared.

Some time after this, Alexius Orloff came to Rome. His emissary had already announced him. He was received as a benefactor. However, some persons to whom the Princess and her Governante communicated the good fortune that was promised them, advised them to be on their guard against the designs of a man whose character for wickedness had been long established, and who doubtless had too much reason to remain faithful to the Empress to think of conspiring against her. Far from profiting by this good counsel, the Princess was so imprudently frank as to speak of it to Alexius Orloff, who with great ease delivered his justification, and thenceforth threw a deeper shade of dissimulation and address into his speeches and behaviour. Not satisfied with fanning the ambition of the young Russian, he put on the semblance of a passion for her, and succeeded so far as to inspire her with a true one. So soon as he was assured of it, he conjured her to enter into a union with him by the most sacred ties. She unhappily consented; and it was even with joy that the poor unfortunate lady promised to solemnize a marriage, which must consummate her ruin. She thought that the title of spouse of Count Alexius Oloff would shelter her invincibility from those treacheries which she was taught to apprehend. She entertained not the least suspicion that a man could make religion and the most sacred titles subservient to the destruction of an innocent victim. But, alas! was any religion, was any title sacred to the barbarian into whose snares she had fallen? He who could strangle the unfortunate Peter III. could he dread to dishonour the daughter of Elizabeth. (3)

Feigning a desire that the marriage ceremony should be performed according to the ritual of the Greek church, he subordned subaltern villians to disguise themselves as priests and lawyers. Thus profanation was combined with imposture against the unprotected and too confident Tarrakanoff.

When Alexius Orloff was become the husband, or rather the ravisher of this unhappy Princess, he represented to her that their stay at Rome exposed her to too close observation, and that it would be adviseable for her to go to some other city of Italy, to wait for the breaking out of the conspiracy that was to call her to the throne. Believing this advice to be dictated by love and prudence, she answered, that she would follow him wherever he chose to conduct her. He brought her immediately to Pisa, where he had previously hired a magnificent palace. There he continued to treat her with marks of tenderness and respect. But he permitted none to come near her except persons who were entirely at his devotion; and when she went to the play or public promenades, he accompanied her always himself.

The division of the Russian squadron under the command of Admiral Greig had just entered the port of Leghorn. On relating this news to the Princess, Alexius Orloff told her, that his presence was necessary at Leghorn for the purpose of giving some orders, and offered to take her with him. To this she the more readily consented, as she had heard much talk of the beauty of the port of Leghorn, and the magnificence of the Russian ships. Imprudent Lady! the nearer she approached the catastrophe of the plot, the more she trusted to the tenderness and sincerity of her betrayer,

She departed from Pisa with her customary attendants. On arriving at Leghorn she landed at the house of the English Consul, who had prepared for a suitable apartment, and who received her with marks of the profoundest respect. Several Ladies (4) were early in making their visits, and sedulously attended her on all occasions. She saw herself presently surrounded by a numerous Court, eager to be beforehand with all her desires, and seeming to make it their only study incessantly to procure her some new entertainment. Whenever she went out, the people ran in her way. At the Theatre all eyes were directed to her box.—All circumstances conspired to lull her into a fatal security. All tended to dispel the idea of any danger at hand.

It is doubtless impossible to believe that an English Consul, and English Admiral, and ladies of their family and acquaintance, could be so base, so inhumane, as to draw into the snare, by deceitful respect and caresses, a victim whose youth, whose beauty, whose innocence, was capable of affecting the most insensible heart. It is not to be imagined that they were in any degree privy to the plot contrived against her, and that they studiously inspired her with confidence, only the more infallibly to betray her.

The young Tarrakanoff was so far from suspecting her unfortunate situation, that, after having passed several days in a round of amusements and dissipation, she asked of herself to be shewn the Russian fleet. The idea was applauded. The necessary orders were immediately given; and the next day on rising from table every thing was ready at the water side for receiving the Princess. On her coming down, she was handed into a magnificent boat. The Consul, and several ladies, seated themselves with her. A second boat conveyed Vice-Ad. Greig and Count Alexius Orloff, and a third, filled with Russian and English officers, closed the procession.—The boats put off from shore in sight of an immense multitude of people, and were received by the fleet, with a band of music, salutes of artillery, and repeated huzzas. As the Princess came along side the ship of which she was to go on board, a splended chair was let down from the yard, in which being seated, she was hoisted upon deck; and it was observed to her, that these were particular honours paid to her rank.

But no sooner was she on board than she was handcuffed. In vain she implored for pity of the cruel betrayer, whom she still called her husband. In vain she threw herself at his feet, and watered them with her tears. No answer was even vouchsafed to her lamentations. She was carried down into the hold; and the next day the vessel set sail for Russia.

On arriving at Petersburgh, the young victim was shut up in the fortress; and what became of her afterwards was never known (5).

(1) In 1767 Mad. de Tarrakanoff was about 12 years of age.

(2) It was a Neapolitan, named Ribas. He afterwards came to Russia, where he married Mademoiselle Anastasia, reputed daughter of M. de Betskoi, and has since been made Knight of Malta, and promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Black Sea.

(3) The fate of the young Tarrakanoff may be compared to that of the daughter of Sejanus: "..... a carnifice laquem juxtà, compressam ....." Tacit. Ann. lib. v.

(4) It is a mistake that the lady of Admiral Greig was among them. Mrs Greig did not accompany her husband on the voyage, but remained the whole time of his absence at St Petersburg.

(5) It was affirmed by some, that the waters of the Neva, six years afterwards put an end to her misfortunes, by drowning her in prison, in the inundation of 1777. On the 10th of September of that year, a wind at S. S. W. raised the waters of the Gulph of Finland towards the Neva, with a violence so extraordinary, that it swelled that river to the height of 10 feet above its level, and drove many vessels on shore. The author of the interesting "memoires secrets sur l'Italie," who some time since printed a part of these particulars, surmises that the young Tarrakanoff fell in prison by the hands of the executioner. The truth is, the grounds are but very slight for rendering credible either the one or the other account.

DR ARNOLD's PILLS,

WHICH (tho' mild and innocent in their nature) have been found, by long experience, to be an infallible remedy for every species of venereal infection, without confinement or restraint of diet, and have affected cures when all other methods would not avail—Printed directions, signed by Dr Arnold, are inclosed with each box, which will enable all persons to cure themselves with perfect secrecy and safety. The above PILLS may be had of

Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Mr M'Donald, Glasgow;—and Mr Phorson, Berwick, at 2s. 9d. or 5s. 3d. a box;—where may be had, Dr Arnold's Nervous Restorative DROPS for impaired constitutions, whether proceeding from age or intemperance, price 5s. 5d.

SALE OF LANDS AND APATRONAGE IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday 21st November 1798, at one afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain,

THE ESTATE of SLAINS, consisting of more than 6000 Scots acres, divided into three lots, which will be sold altogether or in lots, as purchasers may incline. Near 1200 acres of the Land are rich Infield; above 2000 good Outfield, and more than 1900 acres of fine Pasture Land, a great part of which is very improveable. About 4500 acres are peculiarly well adapted for corn, turnips, broad clover, and feeding pasture; and from the situation of the property in regard to markets and manure, no estate in the country can be improved at less expence.——ALSO the PATRONAGE of the United Parishes of Slains and Furvie.

The whole property lies very compact for a single purchase, being on a medium about 5½ miles in length, by more than 2 in breadth. If sold separately, the property will be exposed as under:

	Scots measure. A.	R.	F.	*Bear* B.	F.	*Meal* B.	F.	*Money Rent.* L.	S.	D.	*Total Rent** L.	S.	D
Lot I.													
Infield,	426	3	37										
Outfield,	537	0	18										
Pasture	1209	1	30										
Muir, Lochs of Water, & Benty Hills,	564	1	17										
Total of Lot 1.	2737	3	22	8	0	63	2	655	9	1½	710	5	7½
Lot II.													
Infield,	332	0	37										
Outfield,	945	0	10										
Pasture,	393	2	10										
Moss, Muir, Lochs of Water, & Benty Hills,	409	1	25										
Total of Lot 2.	2080	0	8	4	0	260	1	350	7	9½	549	3	6½
Lot III.													
Infield,	425	3	1										
Outfield,	576	2	15										
Pasture,	352	2	5										
Muir, Lochs of Water, & Benty Hills,	29	3	31										
Total of Lot 3.	1384	3	12	14	1	78	0	369	13	11½	441	0	5½
Total,	6202	3	2	26	1	401	3	1375	10	10½	1700	9	7½

* *The Bear is converted at 18s. and the Meal at 15s. being under the medium of the last seven years sale.*

N. B. There are about 300 acres of the moss stated above, as in lot 2d, which will afterwards be divided amongst the three lots. And as the above measurements have been taken from a plan made in 1782, considerable portions of what is here stated as outfield have since been improved and converted into infield, and parts of the muir and pasture since likewise brought into tillage.

The whole lands are at present very low rented, and few of the leases subsist after Whitsunday 1799, when a great advance of rent may be depended on. A small part of the property is in the natural possession of the proprietor, upon which there is a moderate value put, but the whole does not exceed L.64 sterling, including the value of part of the shell dung in the town of Collieston attached to these lands.

The lands lie along the sea coast for more than seven miles, and on both sides of the great road leading from Aberdeen to Peterhead, by Waterside. The south part within fourteen English miles of the former, and the north part within ten of the latter. The new turnpike road from Aberdeen to Peterhead by Ellon, passes within 1½ English miles of the Ferry at Waterside; and it has been proposed to have a branch road to run from thence in nearly a direct line by Ythan Lodge, to join this new road, which can be done at little expence. The present road from Aberdeen to Peterhead, by Waterside, runs through the centre of lot 1st for more than three miles, and afterwards continues two miles as the march betwixt lots 2d and 3d, in nearly a parallel line to the sea, and at no part more than 1½ English miles distant from it. A great part of this road has been repaired of late at a considerable expence, and is one of the best to be met with in the country

The river Ythan, which is navigable for a considerable way up, runs along the south extremity of the property for more than two miles, and is much used for shipping of meal and grain, and coal and lime can be got there almost at any time. The north parts of the property have the advantage of being within three English miles of the harbour of Wardhill, to which there is easy communication by good roads, and where coal and lime can also be had, and grain and meal put on ship board during the summer season without danger or risk; and as very little expence will improve this harbour, the proprietors of land in that neighbourhood intend to make it safe for vessels of 100 tons burden at any season of the year.

There are two corn mills upon lot 1st, and two upon lot 2d, all well supplied with water in the driest seasons of the year, and there is a convenient situation for erecting one upon lot 3d, where great supply of water can also be constantly had. Upon different parts of lots 1st and 2d there are likewise many fit situations for erecting machinery to be wrought by water. The mill of Leask, on lot 2d, has a valuable thirlage upon the lands of two neighbouring proprietors to the extent of twelve ploughs labouring; and from the improvements making upon these estates, the thirlage will in the course of a few years be considerably encreased. This mill was very lately built, and is one of the completest in the county.

There is lying in the heart of the estate a range of small hills, containing inexhaustible stores of limestone and limestone gravel, part of which is included into each lot; and there is also upon many of the farms great variety of a fine shelly sand, of calcareous nature; all of which are found to be very valuable manures.—The gravel lies to the very surface, and is mixed with the limestone in size from one to eight or ten pounds weight; the calcareous sand is likewise very easily got at.

The fish town of Collieston, situated on lot 1st, consisting of about 60 families, is a great acquisition to the property, by supplying the inhabitants with abundance of fish at a cheap rate, and producing large quantities of manure yearly for the improvement of the land, namely, shell dung. There is also a good harbour there that will admit of vessels of 80 tons burden. Another fish town lies about a mile farther north, situated within lot 3d.—The loch of Slains, lying in the middle of the land, covering about 54 acres, well stored with pike and perch, is a great ornament to the property.

The whole estate lies completely connected, being bounded upon the east and south by the German Ocean and river Ythan, and the west and north boundaries with the neighbouring heritors are very regular. It comprises about 7-8ths of the united parishes of Slains and Furvie, the patronage of which will be attached to lot 1st; and to this lot will also be attached the right of salmon fishing in the sea, north from Ythan mouth.

Upon each lot there are many pleasant situations for a mansion-house, with a south exposure, prospects of the sea, and views of the river Ythan and adjacent country; particularly on the banks of that river, north from the kirk, and near the great loch.

An estate with so many natural advantages is seldom to be had, such a large proportion of the property being adapted for coming under the plough, and being so obviously capable of the highest improvement from the variety of operating manures within itself; besides the convenience of so readily importing others, and exporting the produce of the ground. A small part of the estate has been put into a state of melioration within these few years by past; and the soil is amply repaying the tenants for any little improvements that have been made by them; they are all in a thriving way, and no arrears due.

For the convenience of purchasers the price will be made payable by instalments; and there will be no objection to subdivide any of the above lots, provided it does not materially affect the arrangement already made upon the estate.

The whole of the estate holds blench of the Crown, and is rated in the cess-books at 2334l. Scots of valuation; upon division of which, according to the present rental, lot 1st should afford two freehold qualifications. The superiority of part of this lot will be attached to lot 2d, so that it should afford two, and lot 3d considerably more than one freehold. The King's College of Aberdeen is titular of the teinds, and the teind duty is ascertained by decreet arbitral.

For further particulars apply to John Alexander Higgins, W.S. Edinburgh; Tho. Burnett, advocate in Aberdeen; Mr Frazer, Lincoln's Inn; or Mr Christie, Pall-Mall, London; or to William Alexander at Nether-mill of Cruden, by Ellon, factor upon the estate; either of whom will furnish particular rentals, and shew a plan and measurement of the lands.

John Anderson, tenant at Kirkton of Slains; or John Theirs, ground-officer upon the estate, will point out the boundaries of the several lots.

FARM & MILL OF SAUGHTONHALL.

To be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE FARM and MILL of SAUGHTONHALL, at the distance of two miles from Edinburgh, on the old Glasgow road, as at present in the possession of Mr Trefis. There are nearly 140 Scotch acres in the farm, which is well inclosed and subdivided.

Mr Trefis will shew the premisses, and proposals in writing may be given to him, or transmitted to Mr Inglis, W. S. No. 59, Prince's Street; or to Sir James Baird, Bart. the proprietor at Lethem House, by Haddington, between and the end of August, from either of whom every other necessary information may be procured.

It is intended, that part of the rent shall be one boll of wheat and one boll of barley for each acre, payable by the tenant, at the highest Mid Lothian fiar price, and that the remainder shall be money rent.

LANDS, AND A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION, *IN AYRSHIRE.*

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of James Manson, innkeeper at Tarbolton, upon Thursday the 27th day of September curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, in the Lots aftermentioned:

LOT I.—The LANDS of BURNHOUSEHALL, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed by John Burns.—The lands hold of the Prince, consist of 150 acres or thereby, are all arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the dykes and hedges all thriving, and in the best condition;—the present rent thereof is only 90l. Sterling, but at the expiry of the current tack, which endures only six years from Martinmas next, will yield more than double rent.—These lands are rated in the cess-books of the county at 188l. 9s. 8d. Scots.

LOT II.—The LANDS of HIGH and LAIGH RAITHS, and LITTLE LADYKIRK, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed in three different farms by John Bick, Robert Cairnie, and William M'Jannet. These lands also hold of the Prince, consist, as the others, of 150 acres or thereby, are all likewise arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the whole dykes and hedges surrounding and subdividing each farm, thriving, and in the best condition. The rents of the farms in this lot are no more at present than 87l. 10s. Sterling, the tacks expiring at Martinmas 1806, 1807, and 1808, when the rent will more than double. The lands in this lot are rated and stand in the cess-books of the county at 118l. 14s. 6d. Scots.—There are good farm houses on each of those farms, which were all built since the commencement of the present tacks.

There is an excellent free stone quarry in Little Ladykirk, of the same quality with an adjoining one wrought by Mr Gairdner. It is believed there are also both coal and lime won in the lands, although the same have not yet been wrought, and little search made for them. The farthest extremities of both lots are within four measured miles of the town of Ayr, to which there is an excellent toll road, and on each of them there are sundry situations for building mansion-houses, the best perhaps to be found in Ayrshire, commanding a most extensive view of the Frith of Clyde, Craig of Islay, Island of Arran, town and harbour of Ayr, &c.—The purchaser of each lot will be assigned to a charter lately expede, the precept of which has never been exhausted.

Persons desirous of viewing the lands may apply to Mr James Cairnie, factor; and for other information as to the title-deeds and articles of roup, to Mr Thomas Martin, No. 1. George Street, Edinburgh, or Mr John Boswell, writer in Ayr, to either of whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

LOT III.—The SUPERIORITY of the LANDS of LAIGHLAND and LOCKER MOSS, which pay an yearly feu-duty of 6ol. Sterling. The casualties of superiority are not taxed—a full year's rent of the lands is therefore due at the entry of a singular successor, and a double of the feu-duty at the entry of an heir to the feu, which consists of about 1100 acres of highly improved land.

The lands of Laighland hold of the Crown, are retoured to a five pound land prior to the year 1681, and the superior now stands for the same in the roll of Freeholders of the county.

SALE OF LANDS *IN THE COUNTY OF STIRLING.*

To be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament of New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th day of December next, between the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THE ESTATE of MUIRAVONSIDE, which comprehends the Lands of BOWHOUSES, and part of the Lands of COMPSTON, situated within the parish of Muiravonside, and county of Stirling. The lands are capable of great improvement, and there is a seam of excellent coal, which, at a trifling expence, may be wrought to very great advantage. The estate affords two freehold qualifications, and lies at the distance of between two or three miles of the town of Linlithgow.—The mansion-house, with the orchard, and planting, (which is very extensive, and in a very thriving state) is pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Avon, and is justly reckoned one of the most romantic beautiful situations in Scotland. The farms are mostly out of lease. The lands lie contiguous, and there is a quantity of growing wood upon the estate, which is now fit for use, and may be sold at a considerable price.

From the *Memorial* and *Abstract* it appears the estate is divided into the following Parcels:

I.—The LANDS and BARONY of MUIRAVONSIDE, comprehending the Mansion-house and Mill of Muiravonside; the free rent of which at present is 277l. 8s. 6d. 6-12ths; but as the lands are mostly out of lease, it was therefore thought proper to prove what rent they would bring if let upon a nineteen years lease; and it appears, from the testimony of two witnesses, who have known the estate for many years, that the lands comprehended in this parcel, if let upon nineteen years leases, might let for 256l. 18s. 6d. 6-12ths Sterling, the upset price of which, as affording a freehold qualification, is 7450l. 18s. 1d. 4-12ths. The lands are held blench of the Crown, and the proprietor has right to the teinds.

II.—The LANDS of WESTER and MIDDLE BOWHOUSES. The proven free rent of these lands, which are out of lease, is 31l. 12s. 8d. but if let upon a nineteen years lease, they might bring 45l. Sterling. It does not appear that the proprietor has right to the teinds, so that a 5th part of the rent will fall to be deducted on that account; and the upset price, after such deduction, is 1044l. Sterling. The lands are held blench of a subject superior.

III.—The LANDS of CAMPSTON. The present rent of these lands is 115 l. 10s. but if set on a nineteen years lease, they would be worth 91 l. 3s. 6d. Sterling.—These lands are held feu of a subject superior for payment of 10s. Sterling yearly. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the lands; but it does not appear he has right to the teinds of the farms of Newhouse, Easter and Wester Draffins; but the teinds of these farms are valued, as is instructed from a decreet of valuation obtained in the year 1772. The upset price of this parcel is 2644 l. 1 s. 6 d. Sterling. The reason of the present rent of this parcel being higher than what would be got if the lands were let upon a 19 years lease is, that these lands were formerly set in pasture, but have been for the two last years let for tillage.

IV.—SUPERIORITIES and FEU-DUTIES of the Lands of REDFORD, and Part of CANDIEHEAD. The annual value of these Feu-duties is 2 l. 2 s. 2 d. 4-12ths Sterling. They are classed with the above lands, in order to make up a Freehold Qualification, and the upset price is 52 l. 14 s. 10 d. 4-12ths Sterling.

V.—WOOD growing upon the Lands of MURRAVONSIDE, BOWHOUSES, and COMPSTON.—The value of the wood growing upon these lands under sale, is proved to be 1027 l. 11 s. 6 d. Sterling.

VI.—The COAL in the Lands of BOWHOUSE.—The Coal is not wrought at present owing to the level being choaked up, but which might be set agoing at little expence; and it is proved, that after deducting that expence, this Coal when set upon a 19 years lease, might bring a price of 400 l. Sterling. The upset price of this lot is therefore fixed at that sum.

VII.—SUPERIORITIES and FEU-DUTIES of CORHILL. These Superiorities are classed separately, as they make a Freehold Qualification. The Feu-duties payable out of these lands are 5 l. 13s. 4 d. 3-12ths Sterling yearly, and the upset price, as affording a Freehold Qualification is 341 l. 14 s. 2d. 8-12ths Sterling. The composition for an entry of Singular Successors to the lands is not taxed.

The articles of roup, and a plan of the estate, with copies of the Memorial and Abstract, will be seen in the office of Mr Jeffery, Depute-Clerk of Session, and in the hands of Hector Macdonald Buchanan, writer to the signet, to whom intending purchasers may apply for further information.

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